THE WEEKLY SUN.

SATULDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 1864.

The End Drawing Near. The sun of our nationality, which for four years has been obscured by the portentions clouds of civil war, is again emerging into view, and the dawn of peace, concord and unity is already appearing. At no period in the history of the rebellion has the prospect of a speedy end to the war looked at bright-at no time have the evidences of rebel ex haustion been so manifest. With their last man in the field, a majority of their most defensible post tions in our bands, and with no hopes of tangible aid from abroad, each Federal success advances them to another mile-post on the road to rulu. They have fought bravely, but principle and con scious right have been against them, and every battle renders paler their beacon of hope. As a fitting climax to this giorny prospect for the Confederacy, we now have the intelligence, which from the toginning has been only question of Ume, that internal discontion, the wure harringer of early dissolution, has begun its famil work; and it is more polyment and deadly in effect than even the havor of While battle usually affects only the branches, internal dissension is the worm which gnaws at the bears exhausting the life and paralyzing the body Georgia, the keystone of the Confederate arch, is loosening from its supporting position, and threat eas the whole rebel fabric. In pitcous tones the Richmond papers beg that Sinte to remain steadfast. They implore it, by every feeling of frater n ty, not to desert the "cause" in its hour of adversity, not to bring destruction upon the plot of disunion; and then, in the madness of their desperation, they fall to upbraiding Georgia, and accusing that State of "dragging Virginia into the secesgion movement." But these are only the bubbles which appear upon the surface; they indicate the existence of trouble beneath, but give no clue to its extent. It is true the Richmond SENTINE, vaguely bints that questions similar to those developed in Georgia 'have lately been agitated in more quarters than one," but expediency, of course, prevents a statement of the exact nature or extent to which this "agitation" has attained. These revelstions are by no means remarkable—it is only strange that they have not sooner been manifested. Precedents teach us that conspir-ators are always in danger of each oth-While success naturally bands them together, and they are stimulated by a flattering hope, all is well; but the cruefble of defeat, disaster and impending punishment, shows the While the rebels were dross in their composition. sustained by the hope of successful resistance to the Federal armies, and while their leaders felt confident of erecting a government to suit themselves. that calm reflection—that careful estimate of profit and loss-which they now have good cause for calculating, was never considered. Now, however, they are in the condition of an arrested culprit. The fearful straits to which they have been reduced, causes them to consider whether it is not better to mitigate punishment by a confession of guilt, owing themselves upon the elemency of the just Government against which they have rebelled, and securing "the best attainable peace." Whether they have entirely reached the condition of repentance which the published statements imply, of course remains to be seen ; in any event, that condition is only a question of time. Their military prestige is gone, their armies, without the power of recuperation, are melting before the onward march of the Union forces, and the question for them to sider is simply whether they will accept the clive branch, or insist upon their own annihilation.

The New Postmaster-General.

With such an alternative the sudcannot be distant.

A little more defiance from the rebel leaders, a few

mere drubbings from Union soldiers, a few spas

modic contortious, and the Southern Confederacy

will be a thing of the past.

A DISPATCH from Cincinnati states that Mr. Des erson has accepted the appointment of Postmaster-Seneral. Mr. DESNISOS is a man of fine abilities, affable manners, and is highly popular in Ohio, even with his political opponents. In the days of she Whig party he was an ardent supporter of that on, and when it was deplaced by the Republican party, he connected himself with the He first came prominently before the people in 1859, as a candidate for Governor, in opposi tion to RUFUS P. RANNEY, (since elected to preme Judgeship). In that canvass the Democratic ste Committee, relying upon the fine oratory and Governor DENKISON to a joint discussion, similar to that now in progress between the gubernatorial candidates in Indiana. Unfortunately for them, they "caught a Tartar" in WILLIAM DENKISON The result proved their opponent to be one of the baters and most pleasing speakers in the country, and he was triumphantly elected. During the second year of his term the war broke out and Governor DENNISON immediately placed the resources of the State at the disposal of the General Government. He went to Cincinnati, conferred with Captain McCLELLAN, (now General) of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, commissioned him Major-General of the Ohio forces, and gave him the command of all the State troops. Until the expiration of his term of office, Governor DENNISON sabored indefatigably in raising soldiers, and otherwise aiding the Government in presecuting the war. He is a man of middle age, fine personal appearance, large wealth, strict integrity, and possesses the elements of a good executive officer

The Legal Tender Question in California. THE validity of the legal tender clause has been again raised by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of California, affirming the constitutionality of the Special Contract act of the Legislature of that State. This act provides that, except in the case of a distinct bargain or understanding to the contrary, all payments and money obligations shall be discharged in specie. The case has been fo some time in the lower Courts, which decided that the act was contrary to the laws of Congress, and was therefore unconstitutional. The Supreme Court, however, has reversed this decision on appeal, and the result is that gold will constitute in law, as in practice, she currency of the State, and probably of the entire Pacific slope, until a contrary ruling shall have been rendered by the United States Supreme Court. Tast an appeal to the chief tribunal at Washington will be obtained, seems highly probable, and may indeed become necessary. Though the question of the constitutionality of the legal tender act has not been distinctly raised, yet the ruling of the California Judiciary effectually throws out the weenback currency. Other States may imitate the ction of California, and by the adoption of specime City,

contract bills, compel a return to specie pays A movement is now on foot in Novadi to constitute that territory into a state, for the pur pose, among others, of passing a specific contract law; and there is but little reason to doubt that the legislature of Oregon will adopt the principles of this act at the next session. It may take a ken time for the legislatures of the Atlantic states to imitate this policy, and still langer for the subject to reach the United States Supreme Court. By States currency will probably be at par with spe But it is highly desirable that she great ques tion of the constitutional authority of Congress t convert paper promises to pay and evidences of in debtodness into money shall be settled once for

The Compaign in the South and Southwest SECRETARY STANTON'S Intest disputches confirm the view previously taken by this journal, to the effect that the rebels would probably attempt to recover their lower in Northern Georgia, by oper ating in General Stream an's rear. We are now cially informed that this policy has been strendy adonted. In place of falling back to Macon, as was anticipated, General Hoon has, it is believed, abandoned that place to its fate, and moved his army in an opposite direction, towards the Alabama line This movement will bring the rebel forces near a point where General SHREMAN'S long line deflects between Chattamoogs and Atlanta, and brings it is probably the most favorable position for defense and attack that is open to the enemy, since the los of the southern spar of the great Blue Ridge moun tain chain. This policy has the advantage of coering the route to Charleston, Macon and Savan nah in the most effective manner, by drawing ef our forces nearer their base. The plan of attempt ing to cut General SHERMAN'S communica having therefore been resolved upon dash. The guerrilla leader Founter is reported to have out the Chattanooga Ra lroad : the Alabama and Tennessee Bailroad has been badly damaged, and, more important still, if true, Hoop's army is reported by the robels to be in General Same MAR's rear. The movements west of the Mississippi, in Missouri, are evidently intended support Hoon and Porner by diverting forces under Generals Rosecgans and A. J. SMITH from covering General SHERMAN'S communications. The separate bands of Texan. Louisiana and Arkansas troops threatening Mis souri will probably reach a total of fifty thousand men, and if united under General Hoop-or Bran-BROARD-who is said to have been appointed to the command in Georgia, it would make a formidable opposition even to Surbway's victorious army The demonstrations against P.lot Knob would indicate an attempt to secure a crossing place for a pertion of these forces, but our gunboats on the Mississippl will probably prevent the passage of the river From this outline of the military operations of the rebels in the South and Southwest, it will be seen that they are making the most of General Save MAN's temporary inaction at Atlanta. But this inaction is more apparent than real. It covers the most vigorous preparations for a fresh campaign from a new and advanced base under circumstances which utterly preclude the idea of a single backward step of our armies. The removal of noncombatants from Atlanta, and the immense fortifications in progress there, which, when completed, will enable a small force to hold it against a great army, indicate that General Saraman anticipated just such attempts as have been made to wrest back his prize. Our chances for holding Atlanta are far better than the prospect of maintaining Chattanooga after the battle of Chickamauga. The one can be held more eas y under victory than was the other under It to doubtful even, whether, if Chat tanonia were lost to us for three months. would compel the evacuation of Atlanta. When SHERMAN again moves, it will be seen how vain were the rebel hopes of neutralizing his successes. In due time he will sweep down upon their forces, and scatter them from his rear far more easily than from his front. A few towns and advanced posts may possibly be lest to us for awhile, on the east and west sides of the Mississippi, but General Rosechans, who commands in M ssouri, is the equal of Sherman and Grast in ability, and will adopt such measures as are best calculated to baffle and crush the enemy. His movements will be made in co-operation with those of General SHERMAN, and will be directed to cutting off the retreat of the various rebel forces -an object which our possession of Atlanta and the Mississippi im-

Georgia Filled with Rebel Desertors and Stragglers.

The Macon (Ga) CONFEDERACT SAYS:

Now that the Georgia militia has been furlemental for thirty days, and consequently a force will be organized in every county sufficient for the bare nees, let all of them be placed under the control of Col. G. W. Lee, by Gov. Brown, and be instructed to clean the State of describes and stragglers, and we venture the prediction that in thi ty days Gen. Hood will be strengthened by ten thousand additional men. It is mortifying to our pride to know that such is the case, but it is useless to conceal the fact that bands of strangelers and deserters infecting the state. They are covery city, town and village in the State. They are every city, town and village in the Siste. They a upon every highway through the country, at wherever they go are committing the most wante acts of destruction and abuse of property extension. They are tearing down fences and turns cattle upon the fields of corn now almost maure burning fence rails, killing stock, tearing up pots patches, and, in fact, doing everything that is mer and destructive. Let the militia in each country instructed to arrest all men who are not proper absent from their commands, and shoot dow whenever they are found at their work of destruction, the miserable wretches who are disgracing or an and brothers in the army, by waring Coems sols and brothers in the army, by wearing Confederate uniterm, while they never served their country either in camp or field. We would call the attention of Gov. Brown and Gen. Hood to this evil, in order that it may be remediad.

From Vicksburg.

The Vicksburg Henald, of the 21st, cays there their own account, and making about 12,000 acree of ection, besides as much more ceru. This trial of their capacity and readiness to work, planned and encouraged by Col. Eaton, is a success. They will make on an average from \$2,000 to \$5,000 acree cach. There is scarcely one failure among seventy five lessees. Some negroes will clear from \$10,000 to \$20,000, who were slaves three years ago, and yet men still wonder "what shall be done with the blacks?" There is one good use to which they might be put visit to have shall be done with the blacks? There is one good use to which they might be put visit to instruct those who know to better than to ask such questions. Jeff David's plantation is covered with these negro farmers, and just where the rebellion was hatched shall rise up a demonstration that black men need only an opportunity to solve the great problem that has stirred polisicians. The same paper says that a plantation seven miles from the city, on the Warrenton road, was visited on Tuesday night by seven of Whitzsker's scouts, who carried off three horses, robbed the wardrobe and storchous, and made themselves at home generally about the premises.

The owner of the place made his escape to this city of their failure to sever Sherman's communications, it censures Jeff, Davis for not taking the proper measures Jeff, Davis for not taking the proper measures of that end, and says that his utmost energy and the proper measures of that end, and says that his utmost energy and the proper measures of that end, and says that his utmost energy and the proper measures for that end, and says that his utmost energy and the proper measures for that end, and says that his utmost energy and the proper measures for that end, and says that his utmost energy and the proper measures for that end, and says that his utmost energy and the proper measures for that end, and says that his utmost energy and the proper measures for that end, and says that his utmost energy and the proper measures for that end, and says that his utmo are about seventy-five farmers working land on

Wednesday, Sept. 28. The Peace Rumors.

THE THE PARTY AND THE PARTY AN

ers Sent to the Rebel 1.mes Laudenille Sent 96 Sunday's Jorgan, save 'It is stated, on what is deemed as trustworth; anthority, that Governor Brown, of Georgia, has tendered peace propositions to General Sherman The General has appointed commissioners to go into the retel lines and confer with the State authorities of Georgia. Governor Crown, it is rumored, and believed, is sustained in his pottey by Alexander H. Stephens, who is operating in the back ground. The commissioners are said to be already in conference with the Governor, and the peace propositions will soon be forwarded to Washngton for the President's approval. This is an important movement as Georgia, occupying the position she does, may be considered the Keystone State of the Southern Confederacy. We are assured that the story is true, and sincerely hope that the novement may meet with success."

Hoed Covering the Atlanta and West

Lowertle, Sept. 26. Sunday's Journal says; atte activity exists in the army concentrated d Chattanooga. A rumor was current on Tuesday, that flood was mancouvering his com mand to cover the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, was to present a hostile front in case Sherman corestens to murch on Mobile. This rumon occasional no excitement, and our lines remained as mactive as bufore. It is believed that General Wood will be sasigned to the command of Atlanta Our men are busy at work transferring the city nio a grand military depot. Where a house stand to the way it is torn down, and the material used for other purposes. Nacivillans of any kind will be granted passes to Atlanta, not even members of the Sanitary Commission.

Forrest's Operations - Railroad Bridge Destroyed-Negro Troops Butchered.

Nashville, Sept. 26,-Forrest, with his whole force, advanced upon and destroyed Sulphur Spring trestle yesterday. Col. Pace, commanding Elk Horn bridge, evacuated that post at daylight, and Porrest took possession this morning with a force estimated at seven thousand strong and three batteries. On Saturday, in the fight at Athens, five hundred men of the Sixth and Eighth Indiana cavalry were cap tured. Forrest is reported to have butchered al the negroes captured who were in Federal uniform.

Latest Reports Fighting Going On. Nachville, Sept. 27 .- A dispatch from the Tele graph Operator at Polaski, to Capt. Milroy, states that Gen. Rosseau, heavily pressed by Forrest, is slowly faling back. An attempt is reported being made by the enemy with 3,000 men and six pieces of artillery, to flank Gen. Ressau.

There has been heavy skirmishing all day. The enemy is advancing, and our infantry and cavalry are in lipe of battle, and would attack the rebels.

GENERAL ROSECRANS. Progress of the Missouri Invasion.

St. Louis, September 20, General Bosecrans as termed an elequent appear to the officers of Misour to take up atms in defence of their beines and repolithe invaders of the State. Officers and soldiers now discharged are appealed to, and those in he city requested to report to Colonel Laibold, who vill combine them with his own troops, and form a being a first of vaterana for the defence of the city. Col onel Merritt, chief of the Cavalry Bureau, has been ordered to arm and mount every man of his command for active service. The Quartermaster-Gene ral has been directed to organize into companies all the persons employed in his department who can bear arms. The cutire militia of the State will probably be called into the field. Pilot Knob has been evacuated. The troops have fallen back to Missouri Point, where General Ewing has three thousand troops. The iniantry of the rebel General Kirby Smith's command will soon be with Shelby. Their combined strength is m ten to twenty thousand, with sixteen pieces of artillery. Their advance reached Parmington, twenty miles northeast of Pilot Knob, yesterday There is no confirmation of the reported capture of Cape Girardeau. A tive preparations for offensive and defensive movements continue

SECOND DISPATOR. St. Louis, Sept. 26 .- On recommendation Mayor Thomas and many leading citizens, General Resecrans has issued an order suspending all busness not absolutely necessary after 12 o'clock tomorrow, for the purpose of organizing citizens for organization.

TRIND DISPATOR

Caire, Sept. 20 .- A refugee from Fort P.llow eports the rebel force from Tennessee tifteen thousand strong, said to be under Kirby Smith, encamped forty miles from the Fort. All males between sixteen and fifty are conscripted. It was understood the rebels were on the way to Missouri. FOURTH DISPATOR.

St. Louis, September 27. -Official information still puts Price's main force at Frederickstown, with his selvance at Farrington, St. Frances Coun ty. The main body is estimated at 10,000 or 12,000 strong, principally cavalry. The anyence, about 4.000 strong, are mounted. Light attecks were made on Plot Knob and Stonton yesterday, which were easily repulsed. It now appears that Pilot Knob has not been evacuated, as previously reported. Price's plans are not undeveloped, but he seems to be massing his forces in Arcadia Vailey. General Mower, who left Brownsville, Ark., two weeks ago, with a strong force of cavalry and at Mery, is still moving northward in Price's rear. and will be heard from in good time. Considerable bories of troops are arriving here, and the cavalry and infantry are being rapidly assigned to their proper positions. The militia are responding to the call of the Commanding General, and all the citizens generally manifest a strong disposition to organize for local defence

gies should be brought into requisition, and another instance furnished, in the history of our young Confederacy, of the minut Hercules strangling screens in his cradle. That sounds wait but the guardians of the "infant Hercules in the cradle" will do well to see that the sucking does not soil his stockings in the effort.

The Example, with prophetic vision, sees the cau of the war in the distance, and runniks that it lichmond is held by the south all the lat of November it will be safe forevermore. In view of the late successful operations, and the innerse preparations making by Grant, this is what may be termed 'void comfort.' Its results in however, copys out in another article, and it says that "it is now more than ever no essays to husband our resources," and follows with a mourning hint about the disjointed condition of the relef armies, and the necessity of thorough reoranization.

The Exagtrem is disguared to learn that "Yenkee spics are swarming in all the grantipal ports of France and the British Islands," and are importunently watching Confederate sojourners.

With regard to the Georgia posce remove, the Examples of the confederate sojourners.

With regard to the Georgia posce remove, the Examples of the confederate sojourners.

With regard to the Georgia posce remove, the Examples of the confederate sojourners which reports were in circulation to the effect that Governor Brown and other prominent men in that State had determined to hold a pace conference with Sherman, and were going to Atlanta for that purpose. The Distracts was inclined to believe these reports, remarking that Sherman descree to disintegrate the Confederacy by detaching Georgia, It censures Vice-President Stephans and Gov. Brown.

The Charleston Mencury congratulates its readers on the appointment of Beauregard to the cons-

gras. It consures vice-l'resident Stephens and Gov. Brown.

The Charleston Mencury congratulates its readers on the appointment of Beauregard to the command of the rebel forces in Georgia. It regards this as a bright onen for the Confederacy, and calls upon the people to raily to the standard of the unwappointee, and redeem the losses which they have lately sustained in the West.

The Distances is in a very bad humor in consequence of the undignified manner in which their torces had been burried up the Shemandonh. It says "the enemy will raise a great cry of traumpit over this victory, and we would not be surprised if Lincoln should appoint another thanksgiving day." It continues: "this battle will secure the election of Lincoln, of which, indeed, there was no doubt before."

before."

The Charleston Counten, in alluding to the slege operations there, says that "since our last report it e enemy have kept up a brisk fire on the dity, with only occasional attention to Fort Sumter."

There was no material change in the situation there.

there.

The papers all confess that the people of Richmond are suffering for necessaries, and an "appeal to the public" has been published, setting forth the extent of the destitution. It appears that the city is filled with refugees from regions that have been occupied by our armies, and that they are without money or other means of obtaining a livelihood. The papers complain that the people of Richmond have all they can do to care for their own destitute, and the families of soldiers, for whom they have to provide. They state that "the presence of two great armies in the immediate vicinity, and the interruption of transportation on our railroads, have produced a scarcity of supplies which can only be remedied by contributions from individuals or corporations."

The Lake Eric Pirates Arrests by the Caundian Authorities Gen. Dix at Work.

The Buffalo COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER of Monday has the following interesting statements :

has the following interesting statements:

We learn that on Saturday seven or eight of the reliefs concerned in the recent piratical raid on Luke Eric were arreated as St. Catherines, C. W., by order of the Attorney General of Canada. They were placed in custody, and will be neld ull delivered up to the United States under the extradition treasy. We learn that while General D.x was in this city on Thursday, he had a friendly conference with Mayor Fargo in reference to the recent stoubles on the lakes. His business at Detroit and other western cities was to obtain the necessary statements and suidavite for the making out of scase to present to the British government. The extradition of the practes will be demanded, and without a doubt conceiled by the English authorities.

The Cleveland Himand of Friday evening says:

The Cleveland HEBALD of Friday evening says : The officers of the United States Courts returned from Shadeally last evening, without bringing with them any of the conspirators. Merrick and Rosenthal were ordered by General Hennzelman to be held subject to mintary authority, and are closely confined on the Island. Cole and Robinson were ordered by Secretary Welles to be sent to Fort Varren, but it is not improbable that they will be turned over to the military authorities on the Island. Cole conference to have been a robel center. turned over to the military authorities on the Is-land. Cole confesses to have been a rebel captain, but says he was cashlered for drunkenness, a story which his habits at Sandusky render somewhat

The RECORD, a paper published at Windsor, C.

W., says in reference to the affair : As soon as the affair became known, S. S. Macdonneil, Esq., County Crown Attorney for Essex,
collected all the information upon the subject
which he could obtain, and telegraphed to Quebec,
asking the Attorney-General what course be should
pursue; and in reply to this dispatch he almost
immediately received instructions to send down a
full statement in writing, for the consideration of
the Government, Mr. Macdounell immediately
did so, and sent it forward by mail on Wednesday
morning.

(By Telegraph.)

(By Telegraph.)

Toronto, C. W., Sept. 27 .- A full description of number of the Lake Erie pirates has been telegraphed to different points in Canada, and every exert'on is being made to secure their arrest

From New Orleans and Mobile.

The U. S. steam gunboat Fort Morgan -Inte the imiral-arrived at this port vesterday morning on the West Gulf Blockeding Squadron. She left New Orleans on the 14th inst. Mobile the 18th. and Pensacola the 19th. At the time of her departure Mobile had not yet been attacked, but the gunboats occupied a menacing position near the city. The Fort Morgan brings home 150 alck, wounded and discharged soldiers, and several officers and passengers. Among the officers is Commander J. K. M. Mullany of the navy, who commanded the Oncide during the fight in Mobile Bay. He lost an arm in the last conagement, and has come home to recruit his health

City Intelligence.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MENTING-ENTHUSIAM AND PIER-WORKS-LINCOLN AND JOHNson-Spreques, do -Last evening an immense meeting of the Republican party was held in and around the Cooper Institute. At an early hour large crowds assembled before the closed doors, and long before the hour of meeting an immease concourse waited for entrance to the large hall. When the doors were opened a grand rush took place into the building, every seat being immediately filled by ladies and gentlemen who througed to hear the distinguished speakers that been aunounced. The stage was raily desorated with banners, flags and streamers, behind all hung an immense map of the United States showing the circumscribed limits of the Stave States as surrounded by an immense area of treedom. A band of music performed patrionic sirs. while the andience criticised the emblems and other insignia intended as additions to the enthus; ssm. Prominent among these was a smoothly turued log of wood bearing the inscription "McClellan Orator, recently from Manassas, of the Quantum order." Every available bit of seas and sampling Every available bit of seas and standing room being occupied, the meeting was called to order, and William Curtis Noyes, Esq., tominated as Chairman . Ou coming forward Mr. Noyes expressed his

thanks for the honor conferred upon him by being called upon to preside over such an assemblage, which, he said, was only a tithe of that assembled outside. He spoke of the mosting as being convened to put down traitors in every form. (Cheers.) Repute They were met to ratify the nomination of a man party.

they intended to elect as P. asigent of the whole United States (foud applause), and not one who conceiled the right of revolution. He then commented upon the Chicaco platform and the nomination of General McChellan, who if he stood on his own platform was isles to his party, and if he did not he was false to his country. On whichever horn of the dile and he was printed he was wrong. Abraham Lifnichi was to a sidi man. (Immense applause.) He might have faults just they were the faults of human nature. He stood upon the the faults of human nature. He stood upon the platform where Sherman, (Cheers) Sheridan, Par raput. (Immense cheering) and Grant (Cheers the faulte of human nature. He stood upon the pistform where Sherman, (Cheers) Sheridan, Parrauti, (Immense cheering) and Grant (Cheers) stood. (Here three rounding cheers and a their were given for all of these generals.) That was the platform of the army. (Cheers.) Why, the audience were doing all the speaking themselves. (Laughter and applause.) Perhaps it sy would in their cutturinsen silow him a fittle time to speak. Mr. Nayes, then eaid that the platform of McCleilan was that of sympathizers with reisellion, both strong nonarche and traitors, but the platform upon which Lincoln at od was one upon which ell could stand; it was that of perpetual union, under the Constitution: a union consolated and firm, extending to confirm every forcian matter a bonne and securing all their rights under the Constitution. That was the platform of Abraham Lincot. (Applause and laughter.) I see parton—Abraham Lincott, (Laughter and "it is all the same.") This Chlon should stand as long as the perpetual hits. (Applause.) He thereinfield to the Chicago platform as avening in principle, and asserted that the apastles of pence were doing their appropriate work. Powe had begun to dawn, and they now found it in the act of the State of Georgia, and if Georgia were out of the Caffederacy, there was an end to use refellion, which was the warst that ever occurred since the arch-angel fell from heaven. (Cheers.)

A number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries

A number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were then nominated and unanimously elected,

A series of resolutions were then read, affirming That we live under a Representative Constitutional Government, ordained, established, and
founded arout the will of the people, and the people
alone are the hereditary sovereigns thereof; and
that to maintain this Constitution and form of
Government, and vindicate the authority of the
people, this war is carried on; and that an equal
obligation rests upon every citizen of the United
States to support it, without regard to State or territorial lines; and be who is so bluried by partizan
feeling, or bound down by party ties, that he
neglects or refuses to do so, is wholly unfit to exercise the right of self-government, that great prerogative of irredom. Indoming the United States,
Abrah an Lincoln, of Illinois, and Andrew Johnsou,
of Tennessee. Approximg the declaration of principles enunciated by the Baltimore Union Convention. Cordially indorsing the action of the Union
State Convention, in nominating as our candidate
for Governor the Hou, Reuben E. Fenton, who,
Thomas G. Alverd for Leut.-Governor, Pranklin A.
Alberner for Caugal Commissioner, and David P. Forrest for State Prison Inspector. Pleiging the vote of
the Empire State to Lincoln and Johnson and our
State nominees (cheers.) Denouncing the administration of James Buchauan (hissees), and resolving
to use every effort and lend every energy in assisting the government to put down the rebellion. and
thereby secure a lasting peace, which will give
arrength to the State, harmony and stability to the That we live under a Representative Constituto use every effort and lend every energy in assisting the government to put down the rebellion, and thereby secure a lasting peace, which will give strength to the State, harmony and stability to the Union, and even-handed justice to all. Expressing numiterable consempt for the men in our mids, and cleawhere, who, now, when our country's banner is very ug in the sunlicht of victory, propose to yield ton haffed, despatring, almost vanquished foe, all that Southern conspirators over claimed or hoped for, in hours of their apparent success. Resolving that the thanks of the Nation are due to solving that the thanks of the Nation are due to solving that the thanks of the Nation are due to those elequent and persuadate Fence Commissioners, Farcagut, Grant, Sherman and Sheridau. (Cheers.) And that our thanks are equally due to the herole soldiers and saliers of the Army and Navy, (cheers) whe, in many a bloody conflict have shown their determination that "a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the face of the earth." Immortal honor to the memory of those who have failen; to those who survive, the profoundest gratitude of the Nation they shall redeem, spurning with contempt the cowardly and traitoous demands for armistice, contained in that patch-work of demangeues and political tricksters, known as "the Chicage Platform;" (cheers) and proclaiming a determination unawed by traitorous threats, whether fulminated in Richmond or preclaimed in the Wigwam at Chicage, "to fight on this line," until the supremacy of the Constitution is re-established throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the Stara and Stripes shall again for in triumph over every lost of American soil. (Cheers.)

Mr. Noyes then, in a few ramarks eulogistic of exportments of the constitution is re-established throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the Stara and Stripes shall again for in triumph over every lost of American soil. (Cheers.)

Mr. Noyes then, in a few ramarks eulogistic of ex-Postmaster Blair, introduced that gentleman to the audience amid immense cheering. Mr. Blair,

on coming forward, spoke nearly as follows:

Mr. President and islow citizens:—If I had ever doubted that my heart dictated to me the right course in my public conduct. I feel to-night by the response which you have kitally given the favorable remarks which have fallen from the lips of your charman, that I have not mistaken the popular beart—that the road to honer—true honer—to the nilections of the premie at all three forlar beart—that the road to honer—true honer—to the allections of the people, is at all times to respond to that maxim of being ready to sacrifice everything to the public cause. (Applause.) Some of my friends—very good friends indeed—have questioned the kindness of the President to me in dictating my resignation as Postmater-General of the country. Let me tell you, my friends, that he has at least the support of those who are nearer to me than all other people on this earth. I retred by the recommendation of my own father. (Applicable.) He, my irlends, has possed that period in life when its honors, its rewards, or its glories have any charm for him. He looks backs only, and forward only to the grandeur of this nation and the happiness of the glorious people who are growing up under its prosperous Constitution. he when its honors, its re any charm for him. He forward only to the gran the happiness of the gl growing up under its the happiness of the glorious people who are prowing up under its prosperous Constitution and Union; and would not permit a son of his to stand in the way of the glorious and patients Preadent who now leads up on to success—not for anything that this earth could ofter. (Applainer, The speaker then alinded to the question of the war. He said it was not begun as the Chicago nomined had said, to save the Union, but it was became by traitors to destroy the Union, but it was became by traitors to destroy the Union, but it was became by traitors to destroy the Chicago Churenton. The Woods, Vallandigham, Jake Thompson, George Sanders, and the whole body politic of the rebels and systematicers, all went to McCliclans. The Woods, Vallandigham, Jake Thompson, George Sanders, and the whole body politic of the rebels and systematicers, all went to McCliclans. They had other Asylust manes distincted and acress of "Relmont") went known in the number of the standards about, who unquestionably sympathize with this Chicago timos movement. They are falling an acrive and current part in this war. England has no desire to see the magnificant nay of the Union String stroke my stronger, when it has already known her high ride to the rule of the occam. You know, my friends, that the growth of this country is pall and vormwood to every sovereign in Europe. They see the handwriting on the wail. At every one of their ground banquets this country is gall and wormwood to every sovereign in Europe. They see the handwriting on the warm to wall. At every one of their great banquets they talk with fear of the great Republic in the Will. Jeff, Davis is in fact their agent, and would will, before the country of M. J. Jeff. Dava is in fact their agent, and would give you may next conton crop if he could by so doing deteat you in this dection. In France to-day they have a standing army of 750,000 men, greater than the number of men we have to crush the robelique. With such armore all over Europe, republican liberty is impossable, and about a separation take place here, there will be a standing winty on both suces of the line, wherever that he army on both suces of the line, wherever that he army on both sides of the line, wherever that may be eshablished, and then away, my friend with the name of civil liberty on the continent America. (Applause.) THE MEETING OUTSIDE.

force stands were erected for speakers, but the men provided were not equal to the occasion. One, who dealt almost entirely in personal abuse of M.Cellan, was hooted at by the unterrified admirers of "Little Mac," and for a time a serious breach of the peace was threatened. An immense crowd was in attendance, but the speakers was in attendance, bit the speakers voices were drowned by booming artillery and the music of brass bands, who came leading various ward clubs. These Republican organizations marched and counter marched around the Cooper fuscibility of the carrying banders, the best of the party candidates. A splentid tace of pyrotechay, bear various motioes eulogistic of the party candidates. A spleudid piece of pyrotechny, hearing an American eagle, dec. was fired at the close of the gathering, which broke up at an early hour. Afterwards impromptu McCletian meetings were addressed by speakers who denounced the Republican nominees and all who acted with that